THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 18TH, 1895.

NUMBER 25

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SING Poster with the form of the respective with the form of the fo

Señor Dr. Ellas Malpartida, minister of finance, should take immediate steps to put a stop to what is occurring with the tonnage dies, or else all the altipping will soon be driven from Callao. The Cacerist administration doubled the rates, and ordered the collection of these dues in Callao. The result is that the steamer Gulf of Ancad has been compelled to pay tonnage dues in the above-named port, although she had previously been obliged to pay them in the port of Mollendo. We feel sure that on this coming to the knowledge of Dr. Malpartida, he will at once apply a remedy to the evil of which, as the echo of oregin shipping interests, we complain.—Penvinian Mail, May 13.

—Some seven or eight years ago a Fnegian youth of twelve years was taken in hand by the Salesian Fathers, under whose care he made considerable progress in the rudiments of education and religion, and in the habits of civilisation, and was known by the name of Calafate. Four or five months ago he was taken to the Salesian mission at Rio Grande, on the east coast of Tierra del Fuego, where it was proposed to utilise his services as a cathechist among the Ona Indians. He was provided with a horse, provisions and clothing, and was sent on his mission. Three months passed, and nothing was heard of Calafate. At last a search party was sent to ascertain his whereabouts, and he was discovered among his tribe in a semi-imde condition, and had given up all notions of returning in civilised life. He had married also, and was quite happy in his savage state of existence. He was, however, finally induced in teluin to Punta Arenas.—Chilian Times.

Correspondence of Et Tiempo, Buenos Aires, May 28th, ARRENTINA ARD CHILL?

also, and was quite happy in his savage state of existence. He was, however, finally induced in return to Punta Arenas,—Chilian Times.

Correspondence of El Tiempo, Buenos Aires, May 23th.

ARCENTINA AND CHILL.*

Many of the hetter informed Argentines know perfectly well that in case of a naval encounterwith the Chilians, and in spite of superiority of construction, number, armanent and the rest, we should he worsted, and nor superiority would only make defeat more shameful; and this because the Chilians are accasionned to take their seamanship seriously, to work hard and go to sea continually, and they take pride in the perfect condition of heir ships, the crews of which are all Chilians will the exception of a few English engineers.

If the order is given in Argentina for ships to put to sea, three mouths are required for preparation, and even then after the ships have really sailed with a fixed programme, this is never carried out. The coal is bad and there is not enough of fit, the provisions supplied by dishonest purveyors are uneatable, and a thousand other excuses are found for returning to port and resuming the normal life of a navy at anchor. Without coaling ports, with an incompetent and corrupt administration of naval officers, without cransports, so necessary an adjunct it case of war, nobody can imagine for the Argentine may any letter fortune than that which has lately befallen the Chinese.

Chili has coal in abundance, she possesses a fleet of large and swift transports ready to arm in a lew hours, and is ready to enter upon a maval war with a strong probability of victory even over a foe pussessed of far superior elements.

The Argentine army is in very little better condition. There are, it is rue, 100,000 Mauserifles in the arsenal, but the troops don't know how to use them. The regiments exist on paper only, the soliders are wretched fed, badly dressed, equally hadly equipped, and possess the vaguest idea of discipline. The officers of the army are the same as in the may, there are a few how

A few enthusiasis seem to think that in case of war numbers of breigners would join the Argentine side, but this may be taken cum grano salis. Seeing the burlens placed to day upon the shoulders of the fureigner in the provinces, where heavy taxes are imposed by corrupt and despotic governors, it is impossible not to see that the foreigner would rather rejoice at a change which would redund to his commercial advantage, and free him from provincial tyranny.

On the other hand, the Chilhan army, small as it is, is composed of men who study the latest and smallest details and improvements in the German and French armies. Besides this the Chilians have seen many hattles during the last three years, while since the last campaign against the Indians, which was a war of extermination under the orders of General Roca, the Argentine army has had no occasion to be put to the proof, our has at heen even exercised in the various tactics which are absolutely necessary in view of possible war with Chili.

A correspondent of La Nacion who was recentle.

war with Chili.

A correspondent of La Nacion who was recently in Chili, speaks of the Chilian soldier in the highest terms, and with regard to the officers there is not lie smallest doubt that they are far more competent than the Argentines. General Körner, to whom Chili news its present excellent military condition, is by no means a contemptible authority and knows thoroughly how to create good soldiers and efficient officers. He believes that the Chilians are at the head of the South American powers, and that they pressess what the Argentines have not—viz.; discipline.

The salvation of the Argentine republic lies, in my opinion, first, in the coming of the party which is called Intependent. These, if their protestations are sincere, will not become the accomplices of those functionaries who are dishonest. Secondly, in the revision of the constitution and the abolition of all the useless paraphernalia of provincial governments, with their ministers, parliaments, and other dependencies, which are nothing more than excuses for the employment of those who will not work, but live like parasites upon the body politic, wasting the money which should be used to further the progress of the country. The system of centralised government such as is adopted in Mexico and Chili is best adapted for this republic.

**We are installed as he facility of Parkins of

* We are indebted to the Review, of Buenos Aires, for the translation of this article.—Ed. News.

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Rio de Janeiro, 17th June 1 95

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

There were only 346 passenger and immo-grant urrivals from across seas at Montevideo in April and \$2 departures. The arrivals from Ar-gentina numbered 701, and the departures to 619.

gentian numbered 701, and the departures as easy,

— A Baenos Aires telegram of the 14th says that
lt is proposed to establish a great factory in that
city for the manufacture of rathway material. A
factory which imports everything, even the coal it
requires, can not be considered a very promising

The director general of the census in Buenos Aires has asked for 100 additional clerks to assist in the complation of the recent census returns. It will take at least thee years to complete the work already mapped out in connection with the census.

The April statistical returns in the city of Buenos Anes show 2,287 births (of which 275 were diegitimate), 532 marriages and 1,200 deaths, including 77 still-births. At the close of the month there were 8,710 patients in the hospitals of the city, and 1,526 in the lunatic asylum.

—In 1894 there were in Uragaay 28,486 births, 3,852 maniages and 13,343 deaths. Of the births 23 per cent., or 6,560, were illeglimate, an exhibit which reflects little credit on the country, and in the deaths the still-births are not included. The pupulation of Uragaay is estimated at about Soo,000.

—Industrial schunds are needed, hundreds of boys and guls now idle should be busy fearruing some trade. Dr. Bermejo has ordered the purchase in Europe of tools and machinery to the amount of \$5,100 to fit up a workshop. Drs. Auadion and Fitz Simon have been chosen as a committee to select a suitable locality for the school.—Fuenos Aires Hernik.

school.—Ruenos dies Herald.

— It is said that the authorities will concern themselves with the purchase of a large quantity of new armament for this country, during the present session, on which immense same of money will be spent. In the meantime the procession of the provinces are without their salaries for past seven or eight months. A fulfill the member of the provinces are without their salaries for past seven or eight months. A fulfill the member of the provinces are without their salaries for past seven or eight months. A fulfill the member of the provinces are without the less nunceessary waste of noney would be a better thing for the whole country. — Times, Bnenos Aires.

Artes.

— Another revolution came off in Santiago del Estero, Argentina, on the 15th, and like its predecession of a few weeks ago was a brilliant success. The revolutions stratecked and captured the police burracks and government house, and took the government prisoner. As before Governor Lagar was sampelled to resign. In the fight which occurred four men were killed and several womided. The revolutionists at once organized a provisional government, and then sat down to wait for advices from Buenos Aires.

— A resolution was initiated about ten days ago in the province of Currentes, Argentina, by a celebrated partizan leader called Molma. He attempted to cupture the town of that name, but was repulsed by Gov. Vina-one with considerable loss. This apparently ended the revulnition, as nothing has been beend from Mollint since then. It is known that Molina has assisted Castilbos in Rio Grandle, and it is charged that Brazilians from that state assisted chard him this effort to overthrow the government of Correntes.

—There have been further cases of the so-called chulera, some of them fatal, on hard the Legaria and other men-of-war in the docks at bnems Ales, and it is believed that they have been profined by using the water of the docks for dinking purpuses. The antheathy state of these docks bas frequently been remarked upon, and now the fear has attien that the water in them has become infected. Should this prove in the the case, Bueuns Aires may have to pass through some terrible experiences next summer. —Montevideo Times, May 31. —With a view of fromering nombiling of

—Alloutwido Times, May 31.

—With a view of fomenting population along its line, the Eusenala Railway Company have decided to grant free masses during the months of May—Cotober for three years in those who bind houses valued at \$5,000 upwards between the stations General Mitte and Berazalegni. The company will further transport all limiting materials at a reduction of 50 per cent. This is certainly a right move on the part of the company, and more which might well be followed by other companies, whose head lines run through sparsely papulated institutes.—Keview, Buenos Aires, June 1.

distincts.—Review, Buenos Aires, June 1.

—Deputy Ceretti of Mendoza has presented a bill to Congress declaring free of customs rluties the oak imported for the manufacture of wine casks, etc. In view of the necessity of importing the wood for the construction of burrels, that being found in the country not being satisfale, it is more than probable that the bill will be passed at once. The wine and other industries are very much hampered by the shortage and cost of the barrels to be obtained at the present time in the market, and some such measure as Sr. Cerett's bill was wanted.—Review, Bienos Aires, June 1.

and softe star measure as Sr. Celettr's bill was wanted.—Review, Buenos Aires, Jine 1.

— It is always a bad thing to be found out, although it has its amusing safes on occasions, as in the present case of the great thought-reader Ondorsh, whom it will be remembered we spoke of as being somewhat of the claratan in his melhols when he first appeared. The exposure of his tricks by the young man Garcia has of 2 course shown the thing up completely and Ondorsh is now in hot water. To prove or nather to emleavour to prove that the affair was genuine he gave a special scance to the nembers of the department of hygiene, in which unfortunately he did not sustain his character as a mind-reader and has been thrown down from his pedestal. The most humorous part of the affair is had on his first appearance Onolord gave the same gentlemen a performance, on which occasion they were struck will wonder at the marvellous powers he exhibited. Now they find out a swindler after he has been publicly exposed, which has its humorous side.— Times, Buenos Aires.

—The exports from Argeorina to tonsarbinting countries from January 1 to May 30 included 295, 079 bins of whent, 20,030 tons of more, 213,859 tons of luves, 224,249 fags of those, 590,555 hides, 132,559 tables of law, 512,772 can uses of frozen matten, 27,208 live cattle and 203,415 live sheep. The exports of world from October 1 to May 50 amounted to 144,169 tons.

— The munipation returns for the last four years show a salt-factory reaction since (Syr), and would appear to indicate that confidence in the Argentine republic, as a field for European labor, is again goining lost ground. The figures

immigration, emigration 1891,..... 1892,..... 1893,..... 28266 39972 52079 54720 72380 29893 26051 20585 Totals, . . . 175,037 1.18.000

It will be noted that in proportion as the immigration has increased, emigration has decreased, dropping from over seventy-two thousand in 1894, to user seventy the usual hast year, and which was composed for the most part of labouers, who regularly come out for the harvest and then telium to their own country. Of the 54,720 mmigrants during 1894, 37,699 were Italians.—Argentine Endget.

numigrants thing it 1894, 37,699 were Italians,—
Argentine Indiget.

The things in the province of Catamarca between the pulice and some of the people are getting very terrible and owing to the half feeling prevailing there were two deaths there yestenday. A gentleman of the name of Kniz had some case with the police, and their delay, etc., had tended to make him lose his series. Some of the people in the house where he lives seeing him excited gave notice to the police rate over that procurs in the property of the people in the house where he lives seeing him excited gave notice to the police rate over that procurs in the people of the people in the police endeavoured in arrest him, a puliceman throwing a punche over his head to assist the capture. Run throw influe yantho and fined a short at the norm, killing him, and then unshed into the bord, where he was followed by the test of the roles and where a stand-up fight took place, resulting an another half being bulged in a policeman. When Runz and empired all the clambers of his revolver he was taken misoner, and the police had their reconged by beating him horribly. Another equally lamentable mealest resulted in the death of a combattin, Immo enein Cam, who had long been the harred of the neighbourhood. Truly such doings would disgrace an African village. — Trues, Breuns Alex, June 5.

From The Weeth to, Buenes Aires, June 1. GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN INSURANCE.

Under this title we work an acticle in our issue of February 23rd last, and in the concluding paragraph stated our intention of showing at same future time the actual position of foreign fire in attance companies in Argentina, their real hearing month country's prespective, and the incidence of taxation which is made to fall upon them most unfairly and intermitted the so-called national companies. The position of a foreign company as compared with what we will call for the sake of brewity a native company; is that while the latter merely pays a licence of one thansand dollars per year the foreign company is compalled to pay a yearly license tax, covering the city of Buenos Aires alone, in \$10,000, \$7,000, in \$5,000, toxed upon the animant of the whole published paid in equital of the company, and a deposit of the times this license tax ploced as quarantee in the hands of the Caja ide Conversion, and liesdies this, an infant evenue tax of reven per cent, of the entire gross income of the company throughout the remible.

Moreover, the law is so devised and worded that in hineign company may, even if it were so minical, learning and proper than the design company and a teleprotect of the company and it is expressly taid down that the whole capital of the company and its "direction," which may be read "lhome office," must be established in Argentina if it would be considered nationalised.

A glance at the constitution, that most dil-treated of Argentine "institutions," will suffice to demandate the fact that this discriminating legiclation, which was devised by a former funnee minister for the awared pumpose of diving foreign instrance companies and of this doc almost whole were also and the constitution, that most dil-treated of Argentine "institutions," will suffice to demandate out the Superme Court of Instite? Well, simply licensee, and this our worthy legislators know, especially seeing that if the agentine government to foreign funner, quality by the Argentine government to foreign for insurance companies whi

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

If the ngeucy he well and economically managed, expenses and brokerage paid in Argentina every year will be from 35 to 40 per cent. of gross income, while losses are, of course, an unknown

quantity.

A company, however, whose yearly average of loss over a period of ten years working is under 40 per cent, of gross income is fortunate, so that we may fairly take the following to be more or less the average of the working of a foreign fire insurance company in Argentina :

Gross income.\$150,000 cy.

Expenses, 20 per cent.\$30,000

Brokerage, 15 per cent.22,500

Losses, 40 per cent.60,000

\$112,500 Surplus......37,500 \$150,000

Now the enormity of the taxation can be gauged. From this surplus of \$37,500 currency, must be deducted taxation an amounting, as we have shown, to \$30,500 currency, leaving a gross profit to the company of barely \$17,000 currency, that is to say, taxation amounts to nearly \$5 per cent, of gross profits?

deducted taxation amountings as are inscreased to \$2,0500 carrency, that is to say, taxation amounts to nearly 55 feer cent, of gross profits!

A year or two ago it was proposed to tax the profits of joint stock compoules in Argentina 7 percent, and to per cent, npon those of bunks, and such a how lwas raised throughout the country that the law was repealed or modified, but when foreign ire insurance companies are mulcted as we have shown above, not a voice is raised, as we have shown above, not a voice is raised on the colleagues in the licensing department of the nation contemplate a still further increase for next year.

We would remind Dr. Achaval though he may succeed in his endeavor to make it impossible for foreign companies to work in Argentina, he cannot prevent either property or persons being insured by foreign companies from which the country to the immense detriment of the insurance of this country, while the only result which may very possibly accume from a previous article we endeavored to show that the bulk of the lisuation. In our previous article we endeavored to show that the bulk of the lisuation. In our previous article we endeavored to show that the bulk of the lisuations of the property of any country mist come from without, either direct or by reinsurance, and a very little serious study of the insurance question, would inevitably convince any man of ordinary attainments that the present treatment of foreign insurance by the Argentine government is both football and unfair, but unfortunately neither ministers nor chiests of departments to reignishers would be a hearing.

And the injustice is all the more glaring, because in their anxiety to protect native insurance companies, which are for the more plaring because in their anxiety to protect native insurance companies, which are for the more plaring hecause in their anxiety to protect native insurance companies, which are for the interest of the cou

theif prohibits!

And vet we frequently read in the columns of the Argentine press that foreign capital is to be attracted to this country by every means in the power of the government, of which the allove may, perhaps, he taken as a fair sample.

WHEAT AND MAIZE IN ARGENTINA.

The special committee appointed by the commercial chamber of the Bolsa have drawn up a report upon the means of transport by tail to Bueloo Aires of cereals, with an ultimate view of obtaining a reduction from the railway companies on the carriage of this produce. From the report we take the following interesting data:

Average prices on board:—Wheat, per 100 kilos, \$6.00.

The wheat crop of 1894–95 gave a very deficient vield and inferior quality. The present maize is good to yield and quality. Cost of production ut lag, on the farm:
Wheat, not reckoning rent to land, and calcumbrant to the production of the contract of the contr

is good to yield and quality. Cost of production to lang, on the farm:

Wheat, not reckoning rent of land, and calculating an average yield of 1,500 kilos per square (about 4 acres): Sowing, per 100 kilos \$1.20

5	91.30
Reaping and stacking, per 100 kilos.	1.50
Threshing, per 100 kilos	1.00
Bag	0.40
Тах	0.06
Total per 100 kilos	
Maize, not reckoning rent of land, a	nd calcu-
lating an average yield of 3,000 kilos per	square:
Sowing	50.50
Gathering	1.30
Shelling	0,25
Bag and guia lax	0.46
Seed	0.43
Sundries	0.12
Total per 100 kilos	\$3,06
The committee calculates the following annual yield:	average
j.c.u.	

Wheat. 1,500 kilos 888.44 kilos Maire. 3,000 n. 1.777.85 ,, The committee think that the maire export this year will amount to 1,500,000 tons.—Review, Buenos Aires.

ARGENTINE TRADE RETURNS.

ARGENTINE TRAIDE RETURNS.
The official teturns for the first quarter of the current year have been published. Compared with the corresponding peri do of 1894 they show it the corresponding peri do of 1894 they show it for the corresponding peri do of 1894 they show it for the corresponding peri do of 1894 they show it for the corresponding period of 1894 they show it for the corresponding period of 1894 they show it for the corresponding period of 1894 they show it for the corresponding period of 1895 they show it for the corresponding period of 1894 they show it for the corresponding Intports
Subject to duty.
Duty free.....
Bullion.... Total \$30,589,729 \$25,580,790 Exports
Subject to duty
Duty free
Bullion... 1894 \$21,764.651 11,688,567 52,821 1895 \$17.712,125 1,613.565 5 331

Total Total \$33,506,019 \$33.881,021
The foreign trade of Argentina dia-sified according to sources of departure and arrival, was as follows:

	Imports	t xports
Germany	\$2,615,945	\$4,335,935
West Indies	11,929	521,785
Belgium	2,189,763	5.472,230
Bolivia	12,437	83,263
Brazil	1,056,469	4,071,566
Chile	3.522	1,376,548
Spain	667,991	386,010
United States	1,660,606	360,010
France	2,377,073	1.763,203
Italy		6,160,410
Hall	2,850,128	964,537
Holland,	26,328	2,700
Paraguay	397,752	27,539
Portugal	8.710	23,938
Great Britain	9,218,571	0,870,191
Sweden and Norway		44,700
Uruguay	85.123	261,378
Other countries	718.078	
	710.078	1,509,754
Totals	****	A

Totals \$23,900,425 \$33,875,600
The exports are divided into eight categories, and compared with 1894 they show:

Catile—	1894	1895
Live animals	964,446	2,274,771
Animal produce	21,795,119	17,084,424
Agricultural produce	8,317,941	12,690,876
Industrial products	1,130.474	1,070,028
Forestry	510,650	360, 156
Alming	89,533	52,470
Products of the chase Animal and vegetable re-	120,743	49,517
siduums	423,457	266,214
Various products	100,835	27.234
The custom house rec quarter were:	eipts during	the first

Gold..... 1,477,488

INFLUENZA.

Regarding influenza and its treamtent, Dr. Andrew Wilson says:—

When a person is seized with hiftuenza' there is only one safe thing for him by do, and that is to go straightway to bedre't say this feelingly, and knowing that in my owy; person I twice violated this admirable rile. It was in the thick of a contse of letters', the stoppage of which would have caused great trouble and inconvenience, when I was seized with influenza. I struggled on, through the stoppage of which would have caused great trouble and inconvenience, when I was seized with influenza. I struggled on, through the swall headaches and depression, and by aid of stimulants (chiefly champagne, with dry biscuits as a food) I contrived to tide over the evil day. But this is not a proceeding I should advise anyhody to adopt. It was foolhardiness, I admit, and only a sound constitution, and a power of easily throwing off illness, carried me through. If I am ever attacked again under like circumstances I shall go to bed. Begin your treatment with a purgative: this is old-fashioned medicine, but it is sound la principle. Take a dose of calonel, which your chemists will supply; three grains of calonel and sufficient extract of henbane to make mp a pill will sufficient. I should never starve an nafuenza patient. Give him beef-tea and strong soup and milk and soda for the thirst, and other light but nutritious foods—milk puddings and the like—such as be can take. Simulauts may not be needed unless, indeed, there is great weakness and debility, in which case brandy or champagne may be given. I only used stimulants fieely in my own case hecause I was foolish enough to move about and brave the cold, and do the work which waited for me. Many cases do well without alcohol an all. The chief point is that the diet shall be very light and ourishing, and that the patient's room he kept warm and at an even temperature. There must be no allowing the leat to go down to a low ebb. Keep, no the feat to go down to a low ebb. Keep, no the heat to go down to a low ebb

cough remains, clothe him warmly, give him cod oil emulsion after food, and a teaspoonful of the following in water, thrice daily; — Chlorodyne, syrup of squills, and ineacuanha wine, of each one drachm; glycerine to make up live ounces.

As a tonic to enable him to pick up his strength, this will suffice; — Syrup of tolu, half an ounce; compound tincture of camphor, three drachms; water up to six ounces. Label; — "A tablespoonful from the day between meals." A teaspoonful of compound incture of inchona, in water half-an-hour before meals, thrice daily, is also an excellent tonic. Become of going out to a succession of the lunge or other chest troubles, through incurring cold after the weakness induced by the influenza.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 18th, 1895.

We are glad to note the circumstance that the minister of finance has declined to be responsible for the customary appropriation for "immigration and colonization", which his colleague in the department of industry estimates for next year at the very respectable sum of 10,521,000\$. at the very respectators unto 10,521,000s. The minister points out with unanswerable logic that as the states now collect the export taxes for themselves, they should bear by themselves the expenses incurred in the introduction of laborers. And he might have gone several steps further in this question with equal justice and force. The public lands have been turned over to The public lands have been turned over to the states and they are now in full control of their own domestic affairs. It is proper therefore that they should bear the whole expense of their local governments, including all expenses incurred in questions like this. If the introduction of foreign laborers benefits the coffee planters ot Rio, Minas and S. Paulo, then they can afford handers benefits in come planters of Rio, Minas and S. Paulo, then they can afford to pay the cost. It is not equitable that they should have all the benefits and pay only a small part of the expense. Besides this, immigration affects only a very small part of the country, the immigrants coming by preference to only a half dozen of the states. If the others want them they are states. If the others want them they are compelled to make special appropriations and send out special commissioners. It is manifestly unfair and injust that these states, together with those which do not seek immigrants at all, should be called seek immigrants at all, should be called upon to contribute toward the expenses of introduction for the few states which receive all who come under the general propaganda. Why should Pará and Amazonas pay for the immigrants received by S. Paulo, and then pay again for their own special importations? And why should Ceraí, Maranhão, and Piauhy pay for the labor needed by Rio and Minas? And still further, why should the tradesmen and artizans of the cities pay for a service which is designed cities pay for a service which is designed for the exclusive benefit of the planters? The whole business is radically wrong. It was wrong in the days of the monarchy when the central government was supreme, and it is even worse to-day when the states are supposed to manage their own local affairs. It is an inheritance of the days when the planting class was supreme and the country was governed solely in their interests. And it is a flagrant example of the injustice which a selfish, dominant class is capable of inflicting on a whole country for its exclusive benefit. If a mill-owner, or a machinist, or a shoemaker, wants foreign laborers, he can send for them and pay the cost from his own pocket; but when the coffee planter wants Clinese, or Italians to do his work the government is asked to send for them and pay all the expenses. The only safe way to be just to all classes is to let them all take care of themselves. The government may when necessary do something to develop transportation facilities and improve potts, but beyond this it should

Another good recommendation made by the minister of finance refers to the custom the minister of finance refers to the custom of making appropriations for sundry public works in the states. The sum set apart for this purpose in the budget is the very considerable total of 7,e25,854\$0000—a sum which is in reality thrown away. The minister says that this practice should not be continued, for it is an absolute loss of money. Had he desired to do so, he could have said that it is worse these sees feetiful. money. Had he desired to do so, he could have said that it is worse than a loss, for it is a source of waste and corruption, an object lesson of bad administration. In times of prosperity there can be no excuse for such expenditures; and if not then, how for such expenditures; and if not then, he much less so now when the country burdened with debt and maturing obliga-tions. The Treasury has need of every milreis which it can obtain for the satisfacmilities which it can obtain for the satisfac-tion of just debts and for the maintenance of necessary services. Not one vintem should be expended on unnecessary objects, Some of the states find it right to subsidize Some of the states find it right to subsidize opera companies, to buy railways, tramways, waterworks and gasworks, to build theatres, to pension public employés, and to maintain an army of unnecessary officials. If they think it best to throw away their revenues in this manner, then let them attend to their own local improvements. The practice of appropriating national revenue for so-called public improvements, has been one of the great evils which has obstructed the development of good government in one of the great evis which has observed the development of good government in the United States. It has been an obstacle to legislation, a source of corruption, and an element of weakness. Millions of dollars are the supplies underskipper. and element of weakness. Millions of dollars have been wasted in worthless undertakings, and the people have been led to believe that they have a right to draw annually worthless improvements. If the practice is once begun here, it will very soon become a burden too great for the Brazilian people to bear. As a rule, it is an assistance which the better men do not ask for the men who clamor for it loudest are the speculators, contractors, purveyors, an others who have a mercenary interest the expenditure of public money. By means let the states take care of themselve and let the minister of finance have the public revenues to meet public obligations.

THE recent extension of lotteries through out the country can not be considered otherwise than as a dangerous element of disorder and corruption. It is the custom, disorder and corruption. It is the custom, we know, to consider it merely as a mild form of dissipation; an evil, of course, but one of no great importance. It is reasoned that men are born with the instinct of speculation more or less developed within them, and that they will seek an outlet for it in some direction. It is also reasoned that in lotteries, someone must gain; it is not all loss to the investors. And besides, if such institutions must exist, then they should be more or less under the control of the state, and that the public treasury should be one of the beneficiaries. This is of course nothing but special pleading ingenious excuses for a vice out of which most men hope to gain something. The one great prize, which goes to one in ten thousand, is the sun to which all eyes are turned, and which blinds them to the weakness of their excuses as well as to the infinitesimal chance they possess of winning it. And what is still worse, it deadens them to the sordid and demoralizing infinences which the vice exerts, and to the pernicious consequences which must follow in a society which encourages it. In every in a society which encourages it. In every place where lotteries flourish, the standard of morality is low, and the people are invariably idle, apathetic, dishonest and unprogressive. Those whose sole ambition is to win a fortune by the turn of fortune's wheel will neither work nor think. And when we have a community of such illers, we have a society essentially vicious, dis-contented, turbulent and decadent. For contented, turbulent and decadent. For such a society there can be no real progress, for as all true wealth is dependent upon industry, so is all progress dependent upon morality. It is an evil sign in any city to see its streets full of lottery-ticket sellers, for it implies a condition of idleness, vice and moral insensibility which in this party deporability to the condition of the condition ness, vice and moral insensibility where in time must bring utter demoralization and ruin in its train. If fortunes are to be made by the turn of the wheel, then labor will be scorned and industry will languish, and without these no country can be strong and rich. It is worth the serious consider ation of the Brazilian people whether this vice—for it is nothing but a vice—should be permitted to continue. Here in Rio

the streets are full of men and boys who are busy all day long selling lottery tickets, there are hundreds of shops and offices and booths for their sale, and crowds of idlers and vagabonds are always in attendance at the places where the drawings take place. If the churches and schools could draw such crowds, it would be a bright augury for such crowds it would be a origin augury for the future. Let anyone go and look at one of these crowds for five minutes, and then let him give his honest opinion of it. Even the apologist for the lottery could Even the apologist for the lottery could find nothing good and hopeful to say. In view of the fact that the evil is steadily growing, a thoughtful consideration of its tendencies and influence can not safely be postponed.

HOW TO START A CLUB.

The Buenos Aires Southern Cross has au Argentine admirer up in Rosario who sends in occasional contributions on local news for the practice it affords him in English composition. A recent effort of this character tells how a new political club was inaugurated in that city, and is to good to be lost. The letter is as follows: My friend of major estimation.

"It makes now sometime since I not "It makes now sometime since I not write you above the happenings locals and the affitis in general. It shall be known at you that the authority was abused in my person when I found myself arrested for not have attend the exercises electricals of the guard nacional. This I carry to your knowledge, was because I am one opponent political of the chief of the regiment. But let it leave itself; everything will regulate itself; my friends influentials will cause regret to the chief cited. You shall see.
"And what shall I say of the politics."

regret to the chief cited. You shall see.

"And what shall I say of the politics? All that is not of the good. I have to tell you of one chief scandal ("scandalo mayusculo") which developed itself in the last days. It causes the laughter. The Antonomist element, in short, takes itself the task of form a club—one more other club local in addition at the already existents. Indeed well; the day arrive. With one succulent meat with skin ("carne con cuero") which consumed itself in the 'Recree Americano' remained defiuitely, the Sunday passed, installed and organized the said club which call itself the Club Autonomist Cárlos call itself the Club Autonomist Cárlos Pellegrini, of what is president the Mister Genaro Martinez Pita.

"They made use of the word two Misters being nuch applauded, by the concurrency which they made more than hundred persons. They felt themselves full, and by consequence exalted. With the discourses and the wine strong, and the bad culture which them of itself to them is proper [1] know not it the expression is grammatical) the spirits exalted themselves.

"Indeed well ('pues bien'). After of the meat with skin there was the consaved party of bone ('consabida partido de taba') and behind this one scandal fraternal which translated itself in strokes of fist and of stick, going out to show themselves arms of all classes and calibres. It tells itself that several citizens were wounded and contus-The intervention police not present eds. The intervention ponce has personal tistelf, which calls itself much the attention, indeed the cries infernals of the struggle make themselves heard to one distance indeed the cries internals of the stringgie make themselves heard to one distance considerable. It suppose itself that not hear the force police when make scandal the party official. This is one injustice flagrant—one insult to the institutions democratical of our carth.

"After this one newspaper of the evening referring to the rennion Autonomist say 'it dissolve itself pacifically the reunion.'

"Without more I salute you with my most consideration distinguished.

"Your affectionately friend,

"ALFREDO."

THE SHIP CANAL AT KIEL.

THE SHIP CANAL AT KIEL.

The canal runs from Brunsbuttel at the mouth of the Elbe opposite Cuxhaven to Holtenau on the Baltic, some three and a half miles north of Kiel, with a total length of minety-eight kilometres, or about sixty-one miles, and it is anticipated that not more than thirteen hours will be required for the passage, including the necessary delay at the locks. Its course is in a slightly northern direction for about hall the distance, curving south again to the extremities, which are almost in the same latitude and as nearly as possible fifty miles distant as the crow flies.

the engineers, ant Messra. Vehring and, Philip Hollzmann, the chief feontraciors of the works, have been able to reduce the cost to 7,800,000/., as against a total expenditure of £ 15,000,000 on the 33 miles of the Manchester canal, where, however, engineering difficulties were met with in the diversion of rivers and existing canals, while bridges had to be erected and levels altered for several trank lines of railway.

The difference of level between Eval and the Elle.

while bridges had to be erected and levels altered for several trunk lines of railway.

The difference of level between Kiel and the Elbe is very slight, and the average level of the eanal will be the same as at Kiel harbor, which varies only luring about three weeks in the year. For the remaining period the lock at the Baltie end will generally remain open.

The bed of the channel, for nearly forty miles from Kiel, is herizontal, while the remaining portion has a fall varying from 1 in 200,000 to 3 in 100,000. The present lepth at dead low water is 20 feet, and the width 120 feet, which would allow the largest steamers and war vessels to pass, and the depth will be further increased so as to permit passenger steamers of any tonnage and draught 10 nse the canal. Four railways and two carriage roads are carried over it by means of opening bridges, and at Grunenthlat, thirty kilometres from Bransbattel, a railway and road cross the canal by means of 137 feet, while stateor ferres at histances of about four miles will be established for communication at intermediate points.

The completion of the canal will, it is expected, be followed by the constluction of a first-rety

intermediate points.

The completion of the canal will, it is expected, be followed by the construction of a first-rate not at Cukinven, near the mouth of the Ebe, where important docks are now being made to avoid the troublesome voyage up the nver to Hamburg. to avoia . Hamburg.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 10 .- Senate. - Senator João Barbalho explained why he voted against the annesty hill. Senator Coelho e Campos described the political situation of Sergipe, which has two governors, situation of sergipe, which has two governors, two lientenant-governors, two legislatures, two sets of judges and duplicate municipal governments, but only one real ruler, Col. Valladão, who concentrates all power in his own hands. He had before the hours a communication from one laid before the house a communication from one of the legislatures memorializing Congress on the The hill establishing a custom-house at Santa Anna do Livramento was relerred to the committee on legislation. The bill regulating the manner of negatianin. The ball regulating the manner of proving the death of officers of the army and navy was voted in third discussion. Senator Christiano Ottoni moved to strike out the words "and his agents" from the bill approving the acts of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. He also moved to insert an express declaration that decrees of Feb. 28 and March 25, 1894, ordering the trial of chizens by military courts, are not included in the measures approved. Scinator Corrêa de Aranjo spoke against the bill and Senator Josquim Murtinho in its favor .- Chamber of Deputies .-The bill exempting from competitive examination certain employés of the postoffice gave rise to a heated discussion which degenerated into personadities and became so noisy that the president was obliged to suspend the stiting. The navy bill was voted in second discussion and appropriations of 4,516,323\$080 and 3,341,816\$713 for the navy department and for that of industry were vot third discussion.

JUNE 11.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues

analysed the constitution of Julio de Castilhos in Rio Grande do Sul. Comparing it with the constitution of Brazil, he asserted that the government in assisting Julio de Castilhos to uphold it is contributing to the subversion of the institutions of the country. He moved to publish Julio de Castilhos' constitution in the Diario Official, so that the people may see for what it is that their army is fighting. The Senate passed in 3rd discussion the bill approving the acts of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and his agents. Senator Christiano Ottoni's amendments were rejected by a vole of 27 to 18. Twenty-three senators expressly declared that their approval embraced all of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's acts without the restrictions of the committees that reported on the bill. - Chamber of Deputies. - The proceedings of the Chamber were again disturbed by a violent personal debate.

One of the congressmen called another a slanderer and, on being required by the chair to withdraw the epithet, after much reluctance finally consented to do so with the proviso that it should be replaced by some equivalent expression. Deputy Milton introduced a bill for regulating the execution of the constitutional provisions relating to citizenship. Deputy Gonvêa Lima replied to the speech of Senator Coelho e Campos and defended Col. Valladão. The Chamber voted in 2nd dis-cussion the bill exempting from competitive examination the postoffice employés appointed up to the 29th of last November.

[UNE 12. - Senate. - The committee on the c stitution reported in favor of the election of Dr. Arthur de Abreu as senator for Paraná. Basão do Ladavio complained that no action has been taken on his motion of May 10th for obtaining informa-By using portions of existing waterways at severat points — of which the chief are the help of t country, which, he says, is on the hrink of hankjuptey. The government, he declared, his habilities that its unable to meet. He promised to
continue to exert himself in opposing the squandering of the public money, although experience
has taught him that his efforts will be fruitless.—
Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Nito Peçaulia defended the bill for matriculating in the unilitary
school Ensign Aavier do Valle, who has never
been able to pass the respective examinations.
Deputy Coelho Cutta in a speech on the ravy
bill censured the concentration of the unilitary force
of the country at the capital. He upposed the
policy of sending wonden vessels to Europe for
repairs, believing that they should be repaired in
Brazil. He offered an amendment creating an
admirally like that of England. Deputy José
Carlos attacked the minister of the navy and
promised to repeat the dose on future occasions.
He and Deputy Paula Ramos disensed the immigration bill.

JUNE 1.4.—Senate.—In secret session, which lasted from 12 o'clock to half-past four, the Senate, after a warm delaste, confirmed by 30 votes to 17 the appointment of Dr. Furquin Weineck to the office of prefect of the federal district.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Olympia Campos said that in the report of the speech made by Deputy Gouven Luna on the 12th inst. there had been included a document which does not belong to it. He asked the president to cause it to be stricken out. Deputy Luiz Detri introduced a bill exempting from Porto Nuva da Cinha to Rio Pardo. Deputy Torquato Moreira introduced a bill in regard to the pay of government telegraph operators. chamber voted a motion of Deputy Leanel Filho for the appointment of a committee of five to draft a bill regulating the execution of the constitutional provision on martial law. Deputy Lauto Muller moved to inquire whether the Lloyd Brazileiro company had bound itself by contract with the government to cause its steamers, without increase of subsidy, to make three trips a mouth to the northern and southern parts of Santa Catharina. Deputies Coellio Cintra and Anisio de Abreu spoke on the bill for reorganizing the service of immigration and colonization. Deputy Paula Ramos spoke on the bill relating to the property belonging to religious orders. Deputy Serzedello, Medeiros e Albaquerque and José Carlos discussor the bill on the monte fio of public employes. Deputies I covigildo Filgueiros and Serzedello opposed the bill on treasury employe, which was defended by Deputy Coelho Cintra. Deputy Aldetended by Deputy Coelho Chitra. Deputy Al-berto Torres moved to refer to the budget and diplomacy committees the bill suppressing the legations in Mexico, Venezuda, Bolivia, Switzer-land, Russia and Austria Hungary.

JUNE 15.— Senate.— The Senate rejected a motion of Barão do Ladarin for asking why flags were flying from municipal lutidings when they were not hoisted over buildings belonging to the federal government. Senator Coelho Rohtigues asked to be excussed from serving on any of the standing cummittees of the Senate. He had observed, he said, that the Senate neveradopts the suggestions of the committees. Senator Moraes Barros spoke in favor of the hill exempting from duty coal mining machinery. Senator Oricica against it.—Chamber of Deputies, —Deputy Nilo Peganha complained that the chair had not placed on the docket the hall on postoffice employés. Deputy Gouvea Lima asked the chair to place on the docket his motion of the 10th on affairs in Sergipe.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-Some sort of an epidemic disease is attacking cattle in the state of São Paulo.

-The governor of Piaulty has brought a libe suit against Dr. Frimino de Souza Martins.

—In the parish of Sobral, Ceará, there we christened last year 626 boys and 527 girls.

-In the public schools of the capital of Espirito Santo there are maniculated 185 boys and 273 girls.

—At Curityba the Openario Larre and Diario do Commercio have suspended publication for want of guarantees.

—The election for two state senators and two state deputies in S. Paulo has been postponed from the 6th to the 30th prox.

—At the postoffice of Santa Maria in Minas Geraes there has recently been stolen from registered letters the sum of 167\$000.

— Investigations made at Bahia confirm the belief that the attack on the office of the Diario was made by policemen in disguise.

—It is proposed to create a school of civil engineering in Bahia, like the Polytechnic school of Roo, on which the state will expend 1,000,000 fly means of an internal huar. In our opinion it would be better to save the money and encourage the creation of such schools by private enterprise.

—Serious troubles have again broken out in Pernambuco. The governor's term expires today, but he refuses to go.

-After the organization of a company for sunplying the market with heef at Baturité, Ceará, the price declined from 1\$ to 600 and 500 tets per klfa.

—Campos Silles and Gomide Peixota are the candidates of the government party for the offices of president and vice-president of the state of S. Paulit.

-The Guttenlerg, of Macció, of the 2nd inst., published a list of 24 persons who have been charged with sedition before the district court of Alagoas.

—The opera season at Pará closed with Aida and selections from the Guarany. The performance, which was attended by 5,000 persons, ended at 2:30 a.m.

—The police force bill in the S. Paulo legislature fixes the force for 1896 at 3,955 men, divided into 5 hattalions of mantry, I hattalium of firemen, a regiment of cavalry and an infirmary corps.

—In S. Paulo the students, imitating their colleagues of the unclical school of this city, made, some days ago, a bustile demonstration towards the Platia, a new-paper published in that place.

—There was a state election in Rist Granule do Norte on the 14th, in which the official party triumphed almost unautmonsly. The official telegram says there was full liberty and good order.

The central statistical commission of Pernamlinco has published a report which places the population of that city at 92,052. The city contains 12,710 occupied and 1,411 anoccupied houses.

—In S. Panho on the 12th inst. a tiger which was carried in a cart along Rina 15 de. Nuvembro escapeil from its cage and, as was natural, created quite a sensation. It finally entered the *Pantices*, where it was captured.

—A Matta Grasso journal states that on the 6th ult, there was a mutury among the soldiers employed on the telegraph line in that state and that it was suppressed on the same day by Gen. Solon, commander of the military district.

The rainfall at Sio Paulu in May amounted to 91.2 millioneres, and the average température 66.6° Fahr. The ouxhount tainfall in one tlay (7th) was 35% millioneres, the maximum temperature 86%, and the minimum temperature 43.7°.

-The following data in regard to public schools in the state of Espirio Santa have been published to Number of schools, 189 in 1894, against 109 in 1893; matriculation, 6,478 in 1894, against 4,731 in 1893; attendance, 5,024 pupils in 1894, against 4,320 in 1893.

A 320 in 1035.

—Telegrams from Pernambuco state that Major Jusé Juaquim do Rego Barros was acrested on the 15th inst. and that the acrest of other persons had been ordered. The governor is said to be a faid of being deposed by his political opportunities, who claim that his term of office expired yesterday.

On June 5th, 1750, a suciety was organized in Bahia, under the name of "Socielade Brazilten dos Academicos Renascilos," for the purpose of witing an universal history of Portuguese America. One hundled and thirty-six jears have passed and the suciety still exists, but the history in question still remains nuwritten.

—The Para'senate has passed a resolution declaining that the attack of the French on Amapa's is an ourrage on cavilisation and expressing confidence in the determination of the federal government to delement the honor of the nation. It voted a bill granting pecuniary relief to the widelows and orphans of the Brazilians who were killed.

The occurrence of the properties of the widelows and

The governor of Goyaz in his message opposes the transfer of the services of public instruction, health and police to municipal governments, whose revenues, he says, are insufficient for the respectiveness. If that is the only objection, why not transfer to the municipal goveernments a part of the revenue now collected by the state?

the sinte?

—A Rio Claro paper says that a poor workingman had been in prison there some days necause he had no money to pay a 20\$ fine imposed on him by the Paulista natiway officials for jumping on a train in motion at Campinas. Had he rolibed a bank of two or three hundred contos, or a rail-way of five thousand contos, lie would have been treated much more lentently.

There arrived last year at the port of Ceará 167 steamers and 85 sailing vessels. Of the former 63 were from the southern ports of Brazil, 64 from the northern ports, 22 from Europe and 18 from the United States. Of the sailing vessels 10 were from the southern ports of Brazil, 5 from the northern ports, 54 from ports of Ceará, 12 from Europe and 7 from the United States.

Europe and y fion the United States.

—The Republica of Santa Catharina of the 4th inst. stated that Col. Moreira Cezar would shortly leave Desterro with the 17th battalion of infantry, 300 strong, for the mountainous districts of the state for the purpose of reducing to subjection the revolutionary hands in those districts, not by means of arms but by conciliatory measurers. We suspect that it will be somewhat difficult to induce the revolutionary of the Lawrence of the confidence in peaceful overtures from Col. Moreira Cezar.

— São Paulo taloured the Lawrence the

overtures from Col. Moreira Cezar.

A São Paulo telegram of the 17th gives the sad intelligence of the accidental death of a son of President Producte de Moraes on a plantation at Botteath. He was out husting with some friends, when, conceating himself in the underbrush without advising his companions, he was mistaken for an onfa by a colonist and shot in the back, dying almost immediately. The unfortunate young man, José Prulente de Moraes, was manager of the Barreiro Vermelho plantation in the municipality of Tieté, where he was bighly esteemed. The news was carried to his father at the Hotel Internacional, Santa Thereza, where he is only just ecovering from a somewhat protracted illness.

—In Ouro Preto a subscriber of the Jornal do Commerco who failed to receive his paper regularly, anspected that the pustofice might he to blame, and, to settle his hobbts on the subject, resolved to watch. The result was that he saw the postunan take his paper and leave it at the residence of the administrator of the postofice. The postunan, when questioned, declared that he was obeying orders from his superiors. The subscriber evulently thinks that the postofice has some personal reason to rdepriving him of his paper, for he has ordered it to be addlessed hereafter to the name of a friend. Has the pustofice a list of persons with whose correspondence it considers itself privileged to tamper?

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The new commander of the 6th military district, Gen. Innocencio Galzão, has arrived in Ric Grantle and established has headquarters at Pelotas, He has issued a proclamation asking the revolutionists to lay down their arms and trust in the security offered for their rights by the state and federal constitutions. He exhorts his own subdiers in fight courageously and maintain strict discipline, and threatens to punish severely all who thishonor their military by commuting depredations or acts of cruelty.

dations or acts of crucity.

Col. Antonio Alves Perena Salgath has been appointed to the command of the garrism at the cautic).

A telegram of the toth inst, from Montevideo states that Sahlanha has been joined by a part of Apparicio's 'troops and by 300 men under Col. Portinha.

A sconting party belonging to Gen. Hyppolito's command had attacked a hody of revolutionists who lost five men.

In the central part of the state there had been a fight in the Germania colony and another at Jaguary. In the latter the government troops lost 1 officer and 11 enlisted men.

A telegram of the 11th states that at Triumpho revolutionists under Antonio Carolina and Alexandre Joaquim had captured 1,000 head of cattle, It is said that the garrison of Liviamento has not received pay for three months.

Some of the irregular Castilhista commands are reported to have been disbanded on account of insubordination, and the 7th battalion of the national guard is said to have gone over to the revolutionists.

Cattle owners in Rio Grande are very much disheartened and are sending their cattle to Urnguay to be sold for whatever they can not.

guay to he sold for whatever they can get.

The Diarie Pepular of Pelotas states that a hand of revuln-onists, estimated, at from \$t > 0\$ to 200, attreked the station of Bazilio and cut the telegraph wires. The wires are elso saul to be extracted that the station of the state of the station of the station

cnt in the vicinity of Jaguarao.

At Montevideo on the 16th inst, a meeting was held by prominent revolutionary leaders, who subscribed large sums for continuing the stringgle and resolved to make an earnest appeal for peculary assistance from all the friends of the cause.

It was reported in that city that in the vicinity of S. Sepé Apparicio Saraiva after a two days' fight hald defeated Menna Barreto, who retreated in disorder. The number of killed on both sides sestimated at 303, the loss of the government troops being much greater than that of the revolutionists.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The railway conference that was to be held in this city in July has been postponed to September.

-The minister of finance estimates at 35,000, 000\$000 the gross receipts of the Central railway for 1806.

—On Friday a passenger of one of the Central railway trains was rollhed of 5,000 for 1 at the station of Tauhaté,

-It is reported in San Paulo that the Paulista will distribute a dividend of 12% for the first half of the current year.

—The people of S. Paulo de Murialié have shown their dissatisfaction with the new timetable of the Leopoldina railway by tearing up the track.

—The commission charged with the examination of the books and accounts of the Central railway has recommended the suspension of the lusiness of collecting freights on delivery. There must be some bad debts up country.

As nearly all the engine drivers on the Central railway have been suspended from their places, the locomotive of the special train which conveyed the minister of industry to Sahará on the 13th inst. was in charge of an apprentice.

It is said that the construction of the Theresopolis railway will be recommenced on the 21st inst. The capital of the company has been reduced from 12,000,000\$ to 3,000,000\$, if which 2,400,000\$ have been paid up and probably expended. —The receipts of the Bragança railway, of Pará, during the year 1894 amounted to 189,113\$124, and the expenditures to 332,220\$347. In 1893 the receipts were 171,757\$307, and the expenditures 246,517\$991. The read belongs to the state, and its economical management is prohably a secondary consideration.

—According to a telegram just received from the north, the steamer Create Prince has just discharged six Ibaldwin locomotives at the port of Caravellas (Ponta d'Aréa), in the state of Bahia, fur the Ibahia and Minas reilway. The steamer was drawing 18 feet of water, which is considered unanswerable proof of the advantages of Caravellas for ocean commerce.

—In the first quarter of the present year the number of passengers carried on cars of the tramways in the testeral district was as follows: Botanical Garden 5,281,160; S. Christovão 5,665,270; Carris Urlanos 6,566,083; Villa Isabel 1,819,568; Villa Guanany 224,449; Cachamby 289,514; Carricca 233,875; Jacaéfangaú 105,343; Sepetiba 3,135; total 20,176,307. These passengers were carried in 554 cars which made 410,668 round trips.

—The failure of the Central railway to furnish a car caused the death of the blooded horse Grão-Pará. He had heen sent by his owner, Commendador Molesto Leal, to his plantation at Sete Lagoas; but on the way he was detained for want of a car at Lafayette, where there occurred an accident that caused his death. Were the Central a private enterprise, the owner of the horse would undoubtedly claim damages; but the road heing state property there is no chance for a claim.

LOCAL NOTES

-Marshal Floriano Peixoto has declined to be a candidate for the Senate.

-Gens. Onrique Jacques and Ewerton have been placed on the retired list,

-The race-horse Kean died on the 13th inst. from injuries caused by a tramear.

—On the 22ml inst. the Jornal do Commercio will give a dinner at the Casino to the Portuguese minister.

—The government has accepted Rear-Admiral Firmino Chaves' resignation of the office of member of the Conselho Naval.

-The prosecution of the *l'etit Journal* by the Brazilian legation in Buenos Aires will be granted a judicial hearing to day.

—Rear-Admiral José Candido Guillobel has been appointed chief-of-staff of the navy, vice Rear-Admiral Julio de Noronha, resigned.

—In 1894 there were registered in this city 2,510 marriages, 13,657 births and 17,014 deaths. This shows a death rate of about 31 per thousand.

The police is investigating a case in which the Banco do Commercio is said to have been robbed of 115,000\$000 by means of forged cheques.

-Gen. Ourique Jacques has resigned his position as commandant of the Escola Militar, and Gen. Francisco da Carlos Luz has been appointed his successor.

On Friday application was made to the war department by 33 merchants and proprietors for compensation for losses which they sustained during the naval revolution in this port.

—On Friday Major Rodrigo José de Figueireilo Neves, accused of having taken part in the revolution in Parand, was sentenced by the Supreme Military Court to one year's imprisonment.

—The Etaile du Sud says that "it ean not be disputed that Brazil is passing through a period of moral anarchy." Call it by what name we may, it is a period which will be remembered with pain by all true Brazilians.

The next ball at the Larangeiras Clab is fixed for the 22ad iust, and a most successful evening is anticipated. The last ball was so theroughly enjoyed that everyone will want to attend all the others through the season. Our thanks are due to the committee for their kind iembranças.

—We deeply regret to hear that Mr. David Scott, of the British Bank, who left here for England on the Trent because of ill health, committed stricted before the steamer reached Bahia. He had been suffering from melancholia for some days previous to his departure, which probably led to this act of desperation.

led to this act or desperation.

—The Journal continues to call attention to the abuses committed by various postoffice officials, and asks for a thorough reorganization of that department. In this the whole community joins. The administration of the postoffice has become a scandal too serious to be ignored, and the government should delay action no longer.

government should delay action no longer.

The "smoking concert" at the Larangeiras Chb last Weihnesday evening was a most gratifying success. We were unable to be present and can not therefore speak of the programme, but as we hear nothing but praise of it we may assume that it was everything that could be desired. We regret that we can not speak of these individual performances, as we are certain that they are all deserving of commendation. In common with the whole English community we shall leak forward to the next smoking concert with many pleasant americalious.

—On Friday a merchant called at the office of the Jornal do Commercio and showed the editor of that paper several letters which the had just re-ceived from Sanlos, presenting unmistakeable signs of having been opened at the postolice.

—It is stated that Marshal Floriano Peixoto was advised by some of his filends not to allow his name to be used to the senatorial election in this city. They were afraid that he would be either defeated, or elected, and in either case lose vertice.

—The telegraph men at Valparaiso haviaitiated the publication of a small monthly periodical of their own, called The Castle's Recorder which will be devoted to class interests and personal news. It should be an interesting paper for all cable men, and will undoubtedly prove a great correction.

—The executive committee of the scderal republican (Glycerio's) party has issued instructions to the members of that party for choosing delegates to a convention to be held in this city in September. Each state will be represented in the convention by two delegates and the sederal district by the same number.

—At I o'clock a.m. on the 14th inst. on Rna do Dezembargador Isidro, Francisco Sanches, a police detective, discharged his revolver at a cat on his housetop. The report of the pistol attracted the attention of Manoel Trajano Fernandes, a corporal in the mounted police, who endeavored to arrest Sanches. The latter drew his revolver and fired at Trajano, killing him instantly.

nted at Trajano, killing him instantly.

—On Wednesday José Gomes de Carvalho went to the office of the Jornal de Brasil and complamed that he and his partner Isidoro Klappel had been robbed of 40,000\$ worth of jewelry which they had deposited at the house of a memfer of the municipal chamber of Itaugora In the state of Rio de Janciro. He added that they had leen arrested by the police authorities and kept in prison for several days.

several days.

The indifference with which the government treats the serious and constantly recurring complaints against the postoffice deserves, in our opinion, the severest censure. The prevalence of these complaints leads to a general and apparently not unfounded belief that the shameful and criminal practice, introduced into the postoffice under martial law, of lampering with mail matter, has not yet feen abandoned. The honor of the government demands that this question should be thoroughly investigated and that exemplary punishment should be inflicted on all employes found guilty of that disgnered a practice.

We are algal to see the signs of increasing.

guilty of that disgraceful practice.

—We are glad to see the signs of increasing prosperity which are afforded by our esteemed contemporary I. Roile du Sud. Its editor, Mr. Charles Morel, has sometimes had much unmerited opposition to encounter, and, like ourselves, he has not always possessed the good will of the authorities and their Iriends because of his plain speaking, but through it all he has retained the confidence and esteem of the best elements of our business community. If an increase in size and in advertising patronage mean anything, then our neighbor is now reaping his reward for the courage and perseverance which he has shown under trying circumstances.

—According to a S. Paulo, maper, there was a

under trying circumstances.

—According to a S. Paulo paper there was a seene of fisicuffs in the Senate after the vote on the amnesty bill. Gen. Almeida Barreto, who was very much disappointed with the result of the vote, and that it was in consequence of admitting such men as Vicente, Mechaelo into the Senate. Vicente, feeling hunt at this remark, went and complained to Santos Andrade. The latter undertook to argue the question with Almeida Barrelo, who grew angry and threatenel Santos Andrade with corporal punishment. Then, says the S. Paulo paper, followed the scene of fisticuffs, which, however, was speeddy firought to a close by the intervention of Coelho Rodrigues and Raulino Horn.

Raulino Horn.

—Some days ago Bartholomen Fulchi, a merchant of Rio Branco, in the state of Minas Gernes, was robbed in this city of \$,000\$000 by confidence men who had persuaded him to come from Minas for the purpose of taking charge of a boy with a fortune of 100,000\$000 in gold. On his arrival in this city they took him to a hotel and showed him a small coffer containing gold, which they placed him lis charge and in which he deposited at their suggestion \$,000\$000 of his own. This coffer they succeeded in replacing by another containing lead and then disappeared, leaving Fulchi o discover the fraud at his leisure. Two of the confidence men have since been arrested. It these tricks are to be suppressed, the authorities will have to punish the fools whose dishonest greed leads them into the traps.

—Some days ago the office of the elerk of the

leads them into the raps.

—Some days ago the office of the elerk of the first assistant delegate of police was robbed, and last Friday when the elerk entered the office, he found on the floor a package containing 2218000 and the following letter:—"What occurred at your office was done by me and was not a robbery. You can readily understand that, if I were a thief, I should not have left in the drawer valuable jewelry which if once taken by me no one would ever discover. This I assure you; for, as a detective, I know how the business is done. My only object was to prove that the offices of the assistant delegate should not continue to be neglected, as is now the case, and to help poor detectives who do all the work and are shamefully treated, while rithers get good salaries for doing nothing and spead their time in arresting and releasing rich thieves without the knowledge of the police. Do not suspect the person you questioned yesterday, for he is innocent. It was I who performed the feat, baving, like others, the right to enter or leave the loose at any hour of the might without exciting suspicion. And since I was not cought in the act (between 2 and 3 o'clock a.m.) on Monday, I am tree from all responsibility. To prove to you that I am not a thiel I return to you 1428000 which I took of your money and 798 which I found in a pinckage said to belong to a prisoner. Hereafter be more careful and watch a certain detective.—

Recetive.

COFFEE NOTES

—A S. Panla exchange says that the next coffee crop is estimated at eight millions bags. This large increase in production will certainly influence pulces in favor of consumers.

-The governor of Espirito Santo has the agreement for the collection of the c signed by the representative of his state and of Minas Geraes, S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro

Experiments are in progress in Cepture with a new hybrid variety of coffee, a closs between the Anabian and Liberian varieties. The first bloss sons obtained are large and healthy, showing six petals instead of five as in the Arabian variety. The experiment is watched with much larcest.

—The coffee exports from Ceylon during the four months ending April 30th last show a large morease over the same period of 1894. As classi-fied they were:

4 mos.		plantation	native	Liberia
1895	cwts.	27,040	2,433	227
1894	1.9	8,459	542	390

THE HYBRIDISATION OF COFFEE.

THE HYBRIDISATION OF COFFEE,
According to a Coorg (India) correspondent of the Times of Ceyfon an attempt to obtain a hybrid from the Arabian and Liberian coffee plants, has not been successful. He says:—It is discouraging to hear that the plants raised from seed from his hybrid nees by Mr. Brooke-Mockett, of Mysore, have not mrned out as expected. With the exception of one here and there, they hear very little resemblance to the hybrids, some of them resembling coffee Arabica and some Lillerica. In fact, there has been reversion to type. I expected that this would be the case, as we are taught in hotany that hybrids only produce seed abundantly when fertilized hy the pollen of one of their parents, and for this very reason there is known to the the result of cross-fertilization hetween two distinct species. Hybrids are very rate in nature and Mr. Mockett's two hybrids appear to be the result of chance cross-lertilization hetween Arabican and Liberian coffee. He was offered as much as R1,000 a lushed for his hybrid seed, but refused the offer! Lucky for the would-be parchasers as they would have regretted the bargain, To be able to raise anything like a sufficiency of hybrids for planting large areas with would now appear loopeless, so planters had better turn their attention to other species, Managogine for instance, It seems to have been quite a success on Mt. Griffin's estate on the Nilgiris, and from all accounts is nearly equal to the celebrated hybrids.

Business Notes

-At the saladeros in Rio Grande do Sul there were slaughtered up to May 31 this year 210,663 head of cattle, against 284,407 in 1894.

—It is stated that a new and valuable vein coal 3.45 m, thick has been discovered at the Jeronymo mines at a distance of \$5 metres belothe surface.

The three steamers Eliza, Alice and Cidade do Porto belonging to the assets of Messrs. Benchimol Brothers, were sold on the 11th inst, at auction to Messrs. Domingos Goaçalves Lemos et als for 53,000\$000 ench.

—We see by the Jornal do Commercio of this marning that the New York Life Insurance Co. has purchased the new building at the corner of the Outsider and Quitands for 400,000 k, to which place the company's offices in this city will be at once removed.

The Companhia Cruzeiro manufactured last year 17,781 cases of matches which added to the stock on hand at the end of 1893 made a total of 32,999 cases, ol which there were sold during the year 26,622. The directors of the company complain of the burdensome duties on raw material.

plain of the burdensome duties on raw material.

—According to the Brazilian consul at Bordenax there was shipped from that port to Brazil in the first quarter of the present year merchandise officially valued at 5,902,100 francs, embracing the following in addition to other acticles:—34,233 cases of brandy, 3,300 cases and 2,709 casks of wine, 2,470 cases of council goods, and 488 cases of cotton fabrics. During the quarter the receipins of Brazilian merchandise at that port amounted to 422,400 francs.

chandise at that port amounted to 422,400 fmnes.

"The president of the Companhia Grande Hotel de Petropolis, which owns the Orleans and Bragança hotels, says, to his report for 1894, that the result of the year's transactions was not favorable. The receipts of the two hotels were 217, 742\$305 and receipts from other sources amounted to 15,668\$240, making a total of 233,410\$603. The hotel expenses amounted to 173,965\$62\$, salaries to 17,90\$000, insurrance to 3,080\$400, interest on debentures to 17,959\$000, other expenses to 29,187\$242, making a total of 248,705\$447.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—In the city of Pernambuco 29 lusiness houses ay luxes aggregating 150,000\$000.

The minister of finance estimates at 225, 100, 000\$000 the product of import duties, melading the sariax, for the year 1896.

The May receipts of the Espirito Santo custom-linuse amounted to 88,38,8689, against 78,887\$160 in the same month of 1894.

—It is stated that the municipal chamber of Campinas is going to contract a loan of 2,000, a00\$ for the purpose of taking over the water works of that town.

—The May receipts of the public savings lank in Explitio Santo were 62,697\$600, and the withdrawals 78,473\$300. The Idaluce on deposit at the eml of the mouth was 1,4\$4,644\$006.

—Public employés are flooding Congress with petitions for increase in their pay. You are too late, gentlemen; the army has a preemption claim on all the money that can be wrong out of the tax-payers.

the tax-payers,

—The minister of finance is asking for new taxes. He wishes a tax of 1% in gold on fulls of exchange, a tax in gold on the interest on gold bonds, an income tax, an increase in the taxes on tolance and alcohd, collection of 1/6 of the import duties in gold, collection of the tax on premiums poul to foreign insurance companies in gold.

—It is estimated that the civil war in Rio Granile is custing the national treasmy not less than 4,000,000\$ a month. In addition to this there are the expenses of the revolutionists, the destruction of property and the depreciation in the eredit and currency of the country. It is a big price to pay for the protection of Julio de Castilhos.

Castillos,

—It is stated that the minister of finance is order to obtain the information for which the Chamilter of Deputies had asked in regard to the cost of the war in Rio Grounde, has applied to the Banco da Republica and the custom-house in the southern states. It is possible that the Banco da Republica may know all about it, but it seems to us that it would be less eccentric to get the information from the Treasury.

—When the manager of a bank promises, or partly promises, to accept a bill and then flatly refuses to do so when the document is presented, who is responsible for the recent estamps wasted? And is it business-like and honorable for a manager to change his mind in this manner from one day to another? A lanker should respect his own word and engagements just as fully and precisely as he expects his customers to respect theirs.

respect theirs.

—On Satarday the government sent to the Chamber of Deputies the estimates for 1896. The expenditures are estimated at 296,028,0388539 distributed as follows:—department of finance 106,919,708\$217; department of industry 97,617,086\$395; war department 48,122,4018\$80; navy department 25,177,1538043; department of justice and interior 15,325,507\$475; department of foreign affairs 4,866,222\$000. The revenue is estimated at 30,885,000\$800. The special and extraordilary expenditures are of course not included.

COMMERCIAL

Rin de Jimeno, June 17th, 1895. Ris de Jimetre, Jime 17th, 1855.

Par value of the Brankon unifreis (1500), gold. 27 d.

do do ilo do in U. S.

coin at \$4.85,65 set £ 1854... 1584.7

do \$1.00 U. S. cont Brankins gold... 1584.7

do of £1 stg. in Brankins gold... 8 8.00 Bank rate of exchange, official, on Louislan to-day 9 5|16 1/ 2\$899 346 rs. gold Present value of the Brazilian unit reis (gold) do do do Ipapert... do in U.S.

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

Jance 11—The foreign banks all posted 9/4, and some drew at 9/3/2, both on bankers and on head offices; the Banco Nacional was still at 9/40 and famished bills at 9/4, with the insult conditions as to takes, and the throne of the property of 1/20 and 1/

June 1;—The Bairen Nacional continued to farms bills, with the usual conditions, at 9/3, at which no small business was slore; the Baireo ital Republica was drowing at 2 spin and the foreign banks all down more of est feely on bankens and on London offices, at 0 signs; the midcal actes were michanged at 9/4—9 sign. There was a fair movement that the signs of the sign

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

2 Apolices, 1895 147 61 114 ... 918 78 de ... 946 5 Gold 48 89 11450 150 ildis Camanook 11 666 434 ilo 65 1 1 20 Ikraz tad. mill 201 60 ilo 200 Banks 650 Law, e Com. 28, 43 Lawradones, 15 Cooperative, 17 Operatios

Miscellaneous
30 170 Latenia Nac
128 900 ito
121 tro ito
165 5 Agric Suhmits
265 35 Ind. le Olara.
3 5 Ind. le Olara. 300 Carioca train . 30
20 Jar. Bot, train . 128
10 do do . 124
181 S. Christ, 1do . 163
200 Cervej, Ravar . 265
100 Consu. Urhan . 3
125 Melh, no Braz . 32 June 11.

2000 Sovereigns... 23 930 15 Apolices, 1895 947 5 do ... 948 42 do ... 910 19 do ... 930 3 o ileh, Geral (serip) 7 co 150 deh, L'dua, 100\$ 11 100 ilo ... 16 3co 11 ileh Serocalana 61 17 h.n.Cr Rl, Braz 61 5 m Banks 50 Commercial... 208
5 Commercia... 218
5 Commercia... 218
200 Cred, Movel 47
325 Hypothecanis. 41
100 Inicialor.... 13 500 33 Republicat. 163 165 the 28, 164 10 the 28, 174 27 Rural, 28, 173

Miscella neono 1100 O. Minas, 28. . . 20 300 500 Foijase Estal. . 15 1000 Peganha R. R. 3 500 100 Lot. Nacional. . 2, 500 do . . . 4 100 ilo . . . 27 500

lune 12.

1000 deb. Geral (scap) 750 2100 deb. L'dua (100) 100 70 4 Sarceaham 10 500 105 h.n.Cr. Rl. Briz 60 500 Banks, 87 Rural, 28 . . . 128 2co Constructor... 16 250 Creil, Movel... 17

June 14

Miscella neous. ## Affseellaneous.

500 Lot. Nacional. 28 130 Ensac.de Cale.
552 do . . . 28 500 9 Trans. de Café
350 O. Publicas.. 12 e Mercadorias

Juae 15.

Miscelianrous 100 V.F. Sapucalty. 8 750 100 Lotenia N.ac . . 28 6 S. Christ, mam. 168 6 Eusc. de Café. 58 100 Const. Urbanos. 3

MARKET REPORT.

Hio de Janeiro, 17th June, 1895.

Coffee.—The period fixed for free shipments expired on the 15th, and with the new week the regulations enforcing the presentation of gains for the electance of office come into effect. The past week has shear active disputation spain, and the presentation of gains for the electance of office come into effect. The past week has shear active disputation spain, and this morning the brokers verified stock to be 90,000 large, or 19,000 large less than was settlined.

Quotations were reduced by 300–400 to, per arroba on the cola, and the exporters would appear to three ne reason to complain of the prices recently paid; to an outsider the we delives shown by holders in relied some explanation, which we consider the colar stock of the process of the colar with the colar with the part of the process of the colar with a familied period to the serious which, is generally a feet much the colar with the proper the advices are certainly bellet, and the Haves specialists been spreading their stocks over the other market.

The shipments during the week have been:

The shipments during the week have been

71,633 bags for the United States 24,400 ... Emope Cape 8,50 ... River Plat: 8,824 ... Canstwise

1054773 bags, The vessels sailed with coffee and :

| 15 | Institute | 15 | Institute | 15 | Institute | 15 | Institute | 16 | Institute | 17 |

Electohere i	
June 9 Ruer Plate Fr str Pyrathru 1 Par Pir deell Swed in 1 Hernes 11 Cape Town , Fenja Coastwise Sundry steamers.	1,815 4,000 4,030 3,915
Receipts dining the past week were 44,40°t bags, 44,300 bags for the proceding week and 50,069 bagweek left reaccountries and hazar deatra, furnished to bags to the past week's entres	no fireh
The official quotations on the roth first, per-	to kile
Regular 1st uominal	

were,		· pro-	 III G I GLI	urse.	per 15	KIDA
	Regular	154	 	wom	inal	
	Didmary	180	 	4\$639-	+1 <u>1</u> \$66a	
	Cipert all	de e ça e e e	 	3 938-	-16 341	
	Ordinary	2nd	 	532-	-14 645	
	Triage.,,		 	1 7:55-	- 6 80)	

and the final for the current week is 1\$440 per kilogramme.
Erokers reported the market nominal on the 15th, and the quotations nere.

No 6	Julie 10	June 14
NO C	n minal	пошная
7	14550	24\$000-
3	24 100-23-000	21 700-2 \$500
9	21 500-21 600	20 700-21 1 0
The ventied of	stock this morning was gr rithout any demand what	yooo bags and the ever.

Recapis	June 10 3.943 12,000 5.794 1,100 19,104 155,247 25,70 c 25,70 c	7.504 20,444 4.48z 	June 11 June 13 7.00 7.00 S.021 8.01 1.0 S.021 8.01 1.0 S.021 1.0 S.021	5,924 5,924 	June 14 11.357 11.437 4.478 300 4.723 21.135 1115.239 Nom. Nom. 16 c 9 1137 25-39-6	5,507 11,230 1,534 3,594 3,696 105,170 Nom. Nom. Nom. Nom.	4-016	Totals wince sx June 96,617 167,151 40. 76 14,230 14,235 9,184 237,766	Teals since 1st July, 2,66,09 2,66,09 2,75,51 34,050 34,05
	June	June 11	June 12	June 13	June 14	June 15		since 1st June	since 1st Jul
	3,943	7.504	7,010	5,024	11.357	5,007	4.016	96.617	2.616.000
	12,000	20,414	r6 492	;	11,437	11,200		167.45	200 Co.
Europe.	5.704	4.48-	8,118	:	4.478	1.004		3	15 15.
Cape	;	:							
River Plate, etc.								.6-14	94.00
Coastwice	;	1	, ;	;	302	350	:	5,925	60,003
and change	1,100		262	;	4.723	2,412	;	9.184	117,172
	19,194	24,000	24.872	;	21,135	15,676	;	237.766	2.595,744
	155,247	137.855	110,993	125,017	115,239	105,170	109,135	:	
verage price No. 7									
N. Y per &	24\$000	24 000	24 000	;	Nom	Nom.	:		
do No 8	22\$100	22 100	22 100	:	Non	Nom.	:		
Y spot quot No. 7		;	15 718 c	2 g c	16 0	15 3116			
achange on London		9 5/16	9 • 1132	:	6 11137	9 14/32	;		:
The same of the sa		25-30 €	25-30 C		25-30€	25-30 6	;	:	:
Steamer freight, 5% primage.			,						

Imports.

Timports.

We are still mable to report any marked change in the markets. Under every light prospective supplies and higher to the still the still

the quantons farmshed in:

Flour — Receips during the week have been 3,721 bits,

per Gard Parings, from Baltimore, and 3,000 bits per Excita

costned for Sames, were also discharged here. The masker

and continued to advance and quotations are again 185 or

per factor of the per section of the period of the

Trieste	nominal.
Richmond 181	302500-315000
do /iid	39 000-39 500
Ralamore isi	34 510-31 000
do 2011	
Western and Interior	10 000-31 000
River Plate	25 000-27 000
Local Mills	28 000 - 3u 000

Local Milk. \$7.000-rg you for 0.000-rg you for 0.000-rg you for 0.000-rg you for finding rate. The GT of Training brough 3,663 kegs from findininor, and declera var now quoting rather lower at 1760-rg yet 3 for the greek and you-rg yet. For other marks. Codfish—Receips are about 1,900 cases. Navegain per Paragonii. Resident will quote at about 4,5500 per tub re Canadina and 4250-ou-rg 2000 fix Novegain cases, and 4250-rg resident in the vocks are still considered from Receipt and result growth and considered from Receipt and could grow for the considered from Receipt and Receipt

per bag. Pork—Receips have been 1,320 br's, 240 half-bris and 510 cases per Gata Things. American is still quoted in about 1,520 at teath and native at 1,520=1,5705. There is utilities want of good native pork.

Pitch Pine—Receipts till and and quotatous are nominally unchanced.

White Pine—There is nothing nea.

Spruce Pine—Nothing new.

Species Prine-There is nothing to report.

Kerosene-Receipts ril, and the nominal quotations of stoop per case is unchanged.

Turpentine-There are no receipts and retail quotations of \$30-\$50rs, per kilogramme are unchanged.

Resin-We orated to on his receipts of to his, frem Authoris. The side at changes in quotations of American, using 1885—1890, according to good by the frem Authorise. Comment of the Local Proceedings is no his frem Authorise to good houses of the control of the Market of the Comment of the C

for French
Indian Corn—The market has declined amounts and dealers by tatation are reduced to \$5000 - 135000 for New Plane and \$5000 - 135000 for New Plane and \$5000 - 15000 for New Plane and \$5000 - 1500 for Plane and \$5000 - 1500 for Plane and a story of the Plane and a \$5000 - 2500 for New Pla

Hay-Receipts nil and dealers are sull quoting at *5-50.

per kilogramme

C	al.—Re	ceipta di	ning the we	kine)
		ells per		from Cardiff.
	2,032	- 0	Breultuor,	ela .
	1,823	- 11	Country,	da
	504	- 11	Molite Bay Be inch.	from Glasgow.
	815		t ffendi	from Swansea.
	3,617		Simila.	from Newport.
	51741	- 10	G encora,	do
	2,661	10		from Norfolk,
MA	to deale	fore and	d ditterances	

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSKIS

JUNE 11.
LALLINGRE-Amer lng Glad Tidings: 616 tons; Collier, 42 ds; sundries to Wilson & Co.

oc; sindines to Wilson & Co.

Missonoi — Dan Ilig Ribabedt; sils 1000; Fischer; jo dis
cutton to Autoni de Oliverra Maia.

2UNE 12.

Abruwara — Br bl. Acad. Trach. 1357 1000; Mailland; 45 ds;
sundrus to Walter, Christiansen & Co.

Maissonius— Ital bl. Margherita; 498 tons; Trapani; 69 ds;
tiets to older.

titles to order.

TUNE 13.

ALC: TLA - Get lik Edith; 1227 1018; Riemen 94 dis nee to
Notion, Megaw & Co.

5 UNE 14.

LOPAGE, This hip Cypromene; 1750 1608, Bond; 55 dis coal
to Gas Co.

waii/swa—Bi ling Alforatii; 400 t ms; Defrates; 54 ds; coal to Camnyrano & Co. swpont-Br ship Glencova; 2246 tons. Watts; 37 ds; coal to order.

- Brship Sinila; 1087 tons; Linds front; 39 ds; coal to опоста ливина -Ger bk Victoria; 742 tons: Wrin; 59 ds; sundries to Hemann Stohz & Co

IACAO - Ib' lug Girursta; 487 tou; Card; 40 ds; suudies to Autonio de Oliveira Maia. ARARINSA - NOV Ibi Inderifance; 399 tous; Ulstein; 20 ds; suadries 10 Jorge Dias & Irmãa.

stachies to Jonge Dian & Irman, JUNE 3,5.

Laurette-Be lik Comfort 1222 tous; Roberts; 41 ds; coal to Belmio Rodignes & Co.

—Bi ik Colomber 1197 tous, Sproule; 37 ds; coal to Belmio Rodignes & Co.

—Ir ik dichie Buye 1117 tous; Barker; 45 ds; coal to Lage Inmis

AMBURG-Ger bk Pullis; for 1008; Kuchens; 43 ds; similities to Chr. Hecksher & Co. MILENCIA Br ble Donglas; 500 tons; Daniell; 47 ds; ANI,00N - Ger ble 9. C. Frilins: 1076 tons: Tertrum: 98 ds; fice to Arete & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

TUNE 11. Swed ling Hermes; 317 tons, Larsen; 50fee.

collect.

ver Town—Swed ling Kruhr, 241 tons: Miblimberg, do.
1988-ve- fir ship Kurav, 1956 tons; Perver, ballast.

7UNE 12.

STRAIL—Nor bl. Seringer, 1116 tons; Dahl; ballast.

7UNE 13.

18 FRANCISC—III ship Merion/th, 1366 tons; Rowlands; ballast.

ballist, γUNE 15. Eastwore-Amering Dords; 8 37 tors; Bonner; coffee, γUNE 16.

ROYAL ROADS-No: his Prince Victor; rect tons; Stahl; ballast. VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTEREO FOR RIO

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTEREO Allistica. Allistica. Allistica. Oporto Aletti. Uestascia. Adelina. Oporto Attiluta. London Antiretti. Buttaswick Antiretti. Antiretti. Circence. Circence. Circence. Baltimore. Leith Cardin 17 Mar 0 May 16 May 2 April Mar April Mar May May May

۲.	Litercusty # Wie.,	Leitii	
í	Edinburgh	Rangooa	12 Mar
ċ	Enrydiel.	New York	12 Mar
	Edward	Diontheim	**
T	F st		10 April
Š	1 730	Rangoon	28 Mar
,	Eska ori	Cardift	18 May
	F. H Lolling.	Hamburg	25 May
s	Fifeshire	Bangkok	1 Mar
	Freys	Hamburg	
	Frederica	New York	
	Glenfarg	Newcastle	':-
	Giovauni	Danielle	4 May
	Classian	Pensacola	
	Glenfinias	Cardiff	28 May
	Hindustan		
	Helen	Bangkok	23 May
	Hornescood	Blyth	14 April
	Heiene	Hamburg	.4
	Hindoo	Hamburg	
	In eletwood	Rangoon	
	Isabei	Oporto	t8 Mar
	Johann Adolph.		15 May
	Postan Anterpar	Hambing	ir May
	Kuhofe	Rangoon	4 April
1	Kentigera	Pensacola	4 May
ı	Largo Bay	Cardiff	13 May
	Lir une	Rangoon	
ı	Mabel Taylor.	Pensacola	
ľ	Me Luaria	New York	••
П	Madini	Key West	4 May
	Mostness.	Pascagoula	4 May
	a afiti	Marseilles	7 April
ł	Normandy	Pensacola	25.4
п	1 or wartay		1 May
1	A atant	Pensacola	
1	anny	Cadiz	4 May
1	Oban Bay	Cardiff	11 May
ŀ	06210n	Rangoon	18 Mar
ı	Ol 1 Tryg as.n	Pensacola	20 April
1	Ulyingo (str)	Autwerp	20 April
1	Para	Oporto	20 April
ı	Pengwern	Cardiff	
ı	Premier.	Pensacola	17 May
ı	Port Adelaide		20 April
ŧ	Deal Cale	Rangoon	29 April
1	Paul Johannes Schouw	Hamburg	
1	Frimrose Hill.	Bristol	
1	Prince Albert	Cardiff	1

R. R. Thousas	New York	
N. N. Hansen,	Liverpool	*!
Serchter er	Operio	
Addition of the second	Antwerp	12 Mar
Surphire (ste)	Glasgow	
Seuta		at May
Salk Jak & S	Pen-acoli	
Seikerbahire	Ranging	to May
S'erna	Antwerp	24 May
Thetis	Antwerp	45 May
SEPERATE COMMENTAL CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	Marseilles	9 May
Z 174 #12 ht	Oportu	19 May
	Sagnenay River	
Vlaanderen	at Lisbon	11
	nt trianoli	

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

ATE	NAME	PROM	CONSIGNED To
10 10 11 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	M. Brusso It Besenice Aust Connentes F, Capia Gi Cavantes B; Cyrene B; Fijuca Gr Co. Antrim Br Prioca Gr Wordsworth Big Holhein Br J. W. Taylor Br Thames Br Lefeld Gr Sapphire Br Edino R. It Laverstole Br	Santos soly do 1d do 2oli do 17h do 17h do 17h do 17h do 17h do 20li River Plate 4 Trieste 3od Mon'deo xd Santos 27h Glasgowe Antwerp 20d Rosairo 20d Rosairo 20d South 50n 76d South 50n 76d Bemen 3od Antwerp 3od Antwerp 3od Genon' 27d	Braz. Coal Co Mest. Mannines Karl Valais & Co do C. Hne Jr. & C. Rombuser & C. Caryle A. & C. C. Hne Jr. & C. Rombuser & C. Komtuner

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.				
DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	
tun. 10 5	South Wales Hr	Buenos Aires	ln.,,	
10 1	Reg. Marg'ita It	Canack Aires	Ballast	
1111	ortugal Fr	Bordeaux*	Sundries	
71 6	атрана Г.	River Plate	do	
idi	ose Gibert Ort	Danes Fiale	do	
101	Drissa Br	Paranagna	do	
12 1	talie Fr	Live/pool*	do	
12 1	cosario It	Marseilles* Genoa	do	
12 4	ttivité It	Santos	do	
1.1	de S. Nicol. Fr	do	do	
	atagonia Gr	do	do	
1	erda Br		do	
	hellana Br	Paranagua	do	
3 6	ellarden	Valparaiso	do	
17.6	zeut Br	Saud Tork	Coffee	
1313	fat Bruzzo It	Southampton	Sunaries	
17.4	rno Ital	Geiron"	do	
1.13	lilsyth Br	Buenos Aires	do	
17.2	ashi. Pr. Br		Ballost	
17 8	ellucia Br	Santos	Sundries	
17	eibnitz Blg	do do	do	
1.0	oriientes 1 r		do	
13 6	ahia Gr	Havre*	do	
13 2	al Pinto	Hamburg*	, do	
13.3	al. Kiraly Aust	Trieste*	do	
13 6	ellarena Br	Genon'	do	
13 6	contella RT	Buenes A res*	do	
15 17	ordon C'stle Br nehd Hr	thi	Ballast	
5 1	nena Hr nib Pr. Bi	Santos	Sizudries	
	cryanges By	New York)	do	
		Pacific	do.	

* Touching at intermediate parts.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO OE JANEIRO, JUNE 16th, 1895

May May					a 10th, 1895
See	NAMe	2	AR-	FROM	Take Pier
May May May May		TORS	RIVED	· non	CONSIGNRES
May		-			
May	bk Swallow.		! o		Whater, Az B. P. & C, To order L. campos. J. de Souza & C. Azevedo B. & C. G. Sabola & C. Wilson Sous & C. Wilson & C.
	lug H.S. Jackson	2 37	26	Rosavio	Whater,
	sp lvy	181	May 20	New York.	To order
	ble Agata	1371	25	Rosario	L. Campos.
l,	bk Rose Innes.	810	June 4	Rosario	J. ile Souza & C
	bk M. E. Russel	1 548	7	Macao	G Sabola & C
To	lug Glad Tuling	2315	8	Cariliff	Wilson Sous & C
	Argentine	1		Daitmore	Wilson & C.
	Argentine bk Febrera British	430	Jitiie 4	Bs. Aires	Calual, B. & C.
Co rines	sp Har. Oneen	1014	Apr. 20	Cardiff	Pres Co. LO
	sp Canigerne	1732	May 1	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
& C.	bk Z. Goudey	1088	3	New York.	Geral de C. & 1.
a c	In Sier Cordova	903	3	Pensacola	V. W. Guim. & C.
ŘС,	sp Datmirlair	1844	13	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimer
à C.	sp Province	1696	19	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos.
αC.	50 Dane iv	690	20	Pensacola	Geral de C, & I,
& C	bk Penrium C'atie	1349	32	Antwero	W. Samson & C
Ł C	sp Fam 12 Kerr	2486	24	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos
e&F	sp A. o. Law. ,	1125	28	La Plata	l'o order
C,	sp Iravian	2798	June. 1	Newport	Lage Irmãos
ćunia	ap Cuttez	1239	1	Newport	Lage Irmãos
& C.	bk Callona	710	2	Grinsby	To order
	lug White Wings	495	7	Estancia	Luz Campos
& C. & C. & C. & C.	bk Loch Truol.	1367	1.5	Antwerp	Walter & C.
& C.	np Cypromene	1750	34	Norfolk.,	Gas Co.
ŘĊ.	sp Glencova	2246	- 15	Newport	To order
	sp Simla	2:87	14	Newport,	To order
	ble Courles	487	14	Macás	A. O. Maia
С,	bk Mohile Bay	1117	15	Cardiff	Lare Irman
C, & C, & C.	bk Colombo	1199	15	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues&C
C.	ap Contex bk Gaufell bk Calluna. Ing White Windows bk Loch Truol. sp Cypromene. Ing Efradi ap Glencova sp Simla htg Gienrosa bk Gondor. bk Mohile Bay. bk Colombo bk Dauglas. Dauglas.	500	¥5 °	Valencia	To order
& C.	bk Serapis bk Thor bk Waterfox lug Elizabeth	965	May 61	Pensacol a	Cahral, B. & C. Braz. Coal Co. Braz. Coal Co. Geral de C. & T. Coulombre Coale Mess. Martimes. Coale Mess. Martimes. Coale Mess. Martimes. Cetal de C. & T. V. Samson & C. Lage Irmãos To order To order Lage Irmãos To order Lage Irmãos To order Royal Mail Lage Irmãos Lage Irmãos Coale Royal Mail Lage Campos Lage Campos Campo
	bk Thor	803	201	Peasacola,	F. P. Passos,
S.	Ing Elizabeth	317	Inne 1	Roxario	Frins Hernianos.
а.	German		- ' '	1000010	n. O. Maja
	sp Schiffswert	867	Apr. 28	ntwerp	l'o order
	bk Rose	120	22 I	Rotterdam .	Sour Alvas & C
	bk Edith	1227	June 13 (alcutta	Norton, M. & C.
	bk Victoria	742	14 1	lambing	H. Stoltz & C.
	bk J. C. Inhus	1076	15 1	Rangoon	Aintz & C
	Jug Elizabeth. German 3p Schiffswert. Berman 4p Schiffswert. Berma		. 1		
	bk Forum M	488	Apr. 7 A	Inrseilles,	To order
	bk Marghenta	478	une 12 A	Iar seilles.	Lo order
	Norwegian	[
	bk Lalla	000	12v 29 C	ardiff	B. Rodrigue, &C.
	bk Margrethe	1103	21 F	ensacola	Geral de C. & F
	bg Switz	234	24 L	ondon	l'o order
	bk Prince Regent	782	24	tamilurg	H. Stoltz & C.
	bk Tell.	448	26 G	reenock	l'o order
	bk Lina	837	26 S	miderland	B. Rodrigues & C
	bk Malmen	620	28 1	ardiff.	Wilson Sons & C
	bk Angust Smith	1 802	une. a L	ondon	Walter, C. & C
	bk Sjokongen.	997	10	ntwerp	A. Avenier & C.
1	Portneuese	399	14 P	arahyba .	I. Dias & Irmão
ì	bk Venturosa	805 /	pr. 3 C	porto	I. A. G. Santos
	bk Teatadora,	416	lay 24 0	porto ,	. A. G. Santos
	bk Oniteria.	405	une 4 0	porto	Abronches & C
	bk Bella Form sa	560	S C	porto	Veiga Pinto & C
- !	bk Inheritance Portnguese bk Venturosa bk Tentadora, bk Sophia bk Quiterin, bk Bella Form'sa Russian bk Sterhirsten				
- 1	sp Columbus	510 4	pr 29 H	recueck	1. Stolke & C.
- 1	bk Storhusten sp Columbus Swafish	, ,			
	bk Blenheim	74	lay 24 C	adiz	S. C. Santos.
1		22213	anc. 410	nre 11	r. Passos

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- June 17th.

Circulation	Public Funds			1
262,055,800\$ 105,000,000 124,642,000 18,541,300 24,767,300 16,868,300 Fcs. 17,500,000 7,329,000 4,000,000	Bouds 4% (gold), converted Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.	Bouds 4% (gold), converted		
Capital	Ban ks	Par	Last div.	
20, 000, 000 \$ 20, 000, 000 \$0, 000, 000 17, 000, 000 20, 000, 000 10, 000, 000 13, 401, 300 20, 000, 000	Commercial Commercio Commercio Constructor Credito Movel Lavoura Commercio And and series Modellica de Braz Republica de Braz Republica de Braz Republica de Braz Republica de Braz Gordon de Commercio And series Republica de Braz Gordon de Republica de Gordon de Gord	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	8\$303-Jan. 95 3 000-Jan. 95 1 600-Jan. 95 2 000-Feb. 93 2 000-Jan. 95 5 000-Jan. 95 4 000-Jan. 95 0 000-Jan. 93 3 000-Jan. 93 3 000-Jan. 93 4 500-Jan. 93	200\$(203-210\$(200) 272 000-210\$(000) 47 530-1 15 000-10 000 43 031-5, 03 -3, 03 -3, 03 -3, 03 -3, 03 -3, 03 -3, 03 -1, 03 -3,
Casutal	Raikvays	Par		
40,000,000\$ 20,000,000 62,000,000 24,000,000 70,000,000	Bahia & Minas Muzambiaho Oeste de Minas do 2nd series S. Paulo-Rio Grande União Sorocabana Hauna do 211d series	40\$ 100 200 75 200 200 60		
Capital	Тганивауз	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000	Jardin Botanico	200\$ 800	Apr. 95 Jan. 95	122\$000—129\$000 165 000—170 000
Capitai	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$ 6,000,000 3,000,000 6,000,000 5,00,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000	Alliauça. Brazi Industrial. Canoca. Confiança Industrial O Isabel. Industrial O Isabel. Industrial On Isabel. Nanufactora Fluminense Nanufactora Fluminense Petropolitana O and series S. Pedin de Alcautara Santa Luiza.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	15\$000—Jan. 93 14\$000—Jan. 95 —Jan. 95 12 000—Jan. 95 25 000—Jan. 95 12 000—Jan. 95 8 000—Mar. 95 —Jan. 95 8 000—Jan. 93	230\$200

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ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES CAN NOW VERY EASILY OBTAIN IT.

To all places where a postal-agency exists, the salutary NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS, which contain the exact doses of Nectandra, well packed in small and resistant tin boxes, can be forwarded with the greatest dispatch and thus serve instead of Wine. Elikir, or Tincture of Nectandra Amara, the Paulista remedy, us the latter, on account of being liquid, can not be sent by mail. The effect produced by the Nectandra Amara pills is exactly the same.

Here are some of the lunumerable testimonials with regard to this wonderful medicine:

From a mother.

Mr. Joaquim l'ueno de Miranda.—Having been very ill, suffering from a dyspeptic complaint, I came very near dying and leaving my five children as orphains; my good luck, however, would that I read one of your Nectanira Amara pills advertisements in the journal O Paiz; I bought some and the result was very prompt; after a few days I was completely re-established. I write you this letter purposely, so that you can make any use of it you desire. Yours gratefully Anna EMILIA DE SOUZA MACHADO. Rio de Janeiro, 12th June 1894.

From a father.

The undersigned certifies herewith that his daughter suffered for a long time from an intestinal complaint, and after having been treated by very canable physicians without result, was completely re-established by the use of the Nectandra Annara pills. Rio de Janeiro, 18th September 1890. ANTONIO A. C. BARRADAS, Doctor in Sciences.

From a sufferer.

I, the undersigned, declare herewith, that having suffered a long time from dysentery, and having used your Nectandra Amara pills by the advice of a good friend, find myself happily re-established; one single box was sufficient to effect my cure. 241, Rua do Hospicio, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1894. J. Do Pazo.

From a doctor.

I certify herewith that I have frequently employed in my practice the Pills, Elixir and Tineture of Nectandra Amara with admirable results in cases of diarrhea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. Which I affirm and swear upon the faith of my professional reputation. Capivary, 14th March 1890. Dr. José Vieira da Costa Valente.

A business man from the interior

writes us as follows: State of Minas Geraes, S. João Baptista da Terra Branca, 15th May 1891. Having obtained a very good result by the use of the box of Sr. Antero Leivas' Nectandra Amara pills, which you sent me by mail, I now enclose herewith 48700 and beg you will forward to my address two more boxes of your precious medicine for the cure of dyspeptic complaints. With many regards, yours, etc., Antonio Theorem 100 Reis.

From a planter of the interior.

S. José do Bom Jardim, 8th February 1894.

Sr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda — Enclosed find the sum of 48600 for which please send me by registered mail two more boxes of Nectandra Amara pills; the result obtained by our patient with the last box received has been highly satisfactory. Yours etc., MANORL TEINKIRA DE PAIVA ARAUJO.

THE ABOVE transcribed letters and testimonials show the great efficacy of the Nectuadra Amara pills in cases of complaints of the stomach or disarrangement of the bowels and the great facility to obtain them wherever a postal agency exists. It is a remedy with which every family, father, or chief of establishment in distant parts of the country, where no prompt medical assistance can be obtained, should be provided, because this remedy is just for those complaints which occur most frequently, and from which, when neglected, ensue very often fatal conse-

which occur most frequently, and from which, when neglected, ensue very often fatal consequences.

N. B. — In cases of impoverishment of the blood, weakness in the legs, swollen feet on getting up, convalescence after serious illness, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of superior Port wine, and taken on rising from bed and at the meals.

For sea-sickness, three pills should be taken the evening before going on hoard. In case of sea-sickness on board, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of water or good Port wine and taken until the disposition to vomit has passed. For children, half the dose is sufficient.

All persons, who have an correspondents here and desire to provide themselves with these most nseful pills, should write direct to the proprietor who will remit them by registered mail to any part of Brazil or foreign country, by enclosing with the order the amount of Rs. 28300 for one box, 128500 for 5 hoves and 28500 for one dozen hoxes; the fractions represent the amount paid to the Post Office for registering.

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All chronic diseases are cured by the physiatric

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Dr. Carlos Rudolfo von Schoeler **CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS**

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Rio de Janeiro, 18th June 1895.

H. W. Stacey,

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TRY

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The visiting how for the provided and the solid continuous states the solid carry with them the physician is made above the solid graphy. The continuous states are the solid graphy scient with the solid carry with them the physician is must not as a solid carry with them the physician is must not as a solid carry with them the physician is must not a solid carry with them the physician is the short and this office.

The considing office of the regular visiting physician is:

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the moning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

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we suggest the most delicate of English beers, the

EXPORT PILSENER

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***95					
Date	Steamer	Destination			
1895 June 18	Danube	Havie direct, Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo			
July	Nile	Montvideo and Ilneno-Ayres.			
11 2	Thames	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Ba- hia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.			

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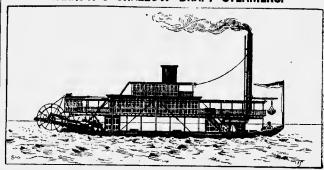
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